

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; compulsory admission; mental health impact; involuntary hospitalizations

O091

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) as a risk factor for infection with COVID-19

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Introduction: ADHD limits the ability to comply with Covid-19 prevention recommendations. We hypothesized that ADHD constitutes a risk factor for Covid-19 infection and that pharmacotherapy may lower that risk.

Objectives: To test our hypothesis we studied the data of all patients admitted to (N=14,022) Leumit Health Services in Israel between February 1st - April 30th, 2020, who underwent at least one Covid-19 test.

Methods: Data were collected from the electronic health records. Purchasing consecutively at least 3 ADHD-medication-prescriptions during past year was considered drug-treatment.

Results: 1,416 (10.1%) subjects (aged 2 months - 103 years) were Covid-19-positive. They were significantly younger, and had higher rates of ADHD (adjOR 1.58 (95%CI; 1.27-1.96, p<0.001) than Covid-19-negative subjects. The risk for Covid-19-Positive was higher in untreated-ADHD subjects compared to non-ADHD subjects [crudeOR 1.61 (95%CI 1.36-1.89, p<0.001)], while no higher risk was detected in treated ones [crudeOR 1.07 (95% CI 0.78-1.48 p=0.65)].

Conclusions: Untreated ADHD seems to constitute a risk factor for Covid-19 infection while drug-treatment ameliorates this effect.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ADHD; Adult; risk; COVID-19

O092

Impact of COVID-19 on autism spectrum disorder management - a therapist perspective

H. Atturu^{1*} and S. Lakhani²

¹Department Of Psychiatry, CARE Hospitals, Hyderabad, India and

²Department Of Special Education, Roshini Counselling Centre, Hyderabad, India

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Therapist led interventions form a core element in the management of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in India. COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted several aspects of ASD management.

Objectives: This study aims to understand the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on ASD therapies from a therapist perspective.

Methods: An online survey was conducted using a google form questionnaire disseminated among ASD therapists. The form was open for response between 23rd of June and 23rd of July 2020. The responses were extracted into an excel sheet and analysed using descriptive statistics.

Results: 41 out of 75 therapists with mean age of 44 years (21 – 58 years) responded to the survey. 48% were women. Majority of them were either special educators (49%) or ASD therapists (32%) with professional experience of >5 years (63%). Majority of the therapists felt that there is significant disruption during the

pandemic with reduction in conventional therapies (63% to 17%) and increase in online therapies (15% to 61%). They also felt that this disruption had moderate to severe impact on child's learning (73%) and parents emotional and psychological well being (85%). Only 22% of therapists were using digital based therapy (DBT) before the pandemic. Although 51% of the therapists were not entirely sure whether DBT augments parents and therapists' efforts, majority (65%) were willing to use them.

Conclusions: COVID-19 pandemic has significantly disrupted ASD therapy in India. Willingness to use online and digital based therapies could open up a new dimension. Reliable and effective Artificial-Intelligence based therapies are the need of the day.

Disclosure: Medical advisor for CognitiveBotics

Keywords: autism spectrum disorder; Digital based therapy; COVID-19; online therapy

O093

Occupational burnout syndrome among italian healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: A real-world study

A. Vignapiano* and G. Nolfe

Struttura Centrale Psicopatologia Da Mobbing E Da Disadattamento Lavorativo, ASL Napoli 1 - Centro, Napoli, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) experience in 2019/2020 carried a devastating impact on hospital systems and personnel. The rising number of cases, unpreparedness, lack of vital resources, excessive workload, and the incapacity to contain the spread has produced increased psychological and physical pressure among the healthcare workers. During the pandemic, the extreme pressures experienced by healthcare workers increased the risk of burnout, which has negative consequences for individual health, but also for patient care and the healthcare system.

Objectives: Our study has been developed with the aims to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on occupational burnout of Italian healthcare workers and to identify the presence of protective and the risk factors.

Methods: An online survey addressed the Italian healthcare workers using email invitation, dissemination of the link through social media channels and involvement of professional associations. The snowball sampling procedure gave us the opportunity to recruit a large sample of the Italian healthcare workers with different role, specialties and settings.

Results: During the study period, 5643 responses were recorded. The final sample included 5385 participants. This included 63.2% of medical practitioners, 35.3% of nurses and social workers and 1.5% non-clinical or other. The majority of participants were female (60.7%), 39.4% had at least 20 years of clinical experience and 3170 participants worked in inpatient unit hospital. A subset of participants screened positively for moderate- to-severe symptoms of depression, anxiety. Front-line workers reported high greater severity of psychological distress.

Conclusions: Understanding the health-related consequences of COVID-19 outbreak on Italian healthcare workers is mandatory to provide timely interventions to protect their health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: burn-out; Italian healthcare workers; distress; covid-19